

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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COUNTRY	USSR (Carpathian MD)	REPORT NO.	<input type="text"/>
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THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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The attached report concerns Soviet troops and supply installations in the Carpathian Military District.

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STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	FBI		AEC				
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(Note: Washington Distribution Indicated By "X"; Field Distribution By "#".)

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Military Information on the Carpathian MD

<u>Town</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Source and Employment</u>	<u>Installation</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
25X1 Area of Lvov (N49-50, E24-00).	Up to mid-1948.	[redacted] Worked at numerous places in the city.	1. Barracks installation of one brick building, about 120 meters long. 2. Barracks installation of one large multi-story building, about 200 meters square, with battle-ment-shaped super-structures at the four corners.	West of the gas plant in the northern sector of the city, on Kalinina, formerly Tsamarstinovskaya, Street. On the northern perimeter of the city, west of Kalinina Street.	Up to mid-1948, the installation was occupied by an infantry unit about the size of a battalion, whose men wore red shoulderboards. A major was the ranking officer. Weapons observed included rifles, submachine guns, heavy machine guns on light field wagons and anti-tank rifles. When the unit marched out of the installation some of the officers rode on horseback. The installation was occupied by an MVD unit of soldiers wearing the [redacted] shoulderboards. The men wore blue caps with red bands and blue-bordered, red shoulderboards. The unit, which was referred to as a guard regiment, had to fight guerillas and guard PW camps. A colonel was the ranking officer.	A border guard troop headquarters, to which PWs were attached, was located in the city in the winter of 1947/1948.

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3. Barracks installation of multi-story brick buildings, established by the Austrians.

In the eastern sector of Gorodok-Yagellonskiy (N49-47, E23-45).

Up to mid-1948, the installation was occupied by a tank unit equipped with not less than 50 T-34 and JS tanks.

During the assembly of troops involved in the 1948 May Day review, a unit equipped with 30 to 40 rocket launchers was observed near the PW camp.

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1947 to
October
1948.

Observed the installation on the way to work.

1. Billets of one three-story building.

In the center of the city. The exact location was not specified.

A command unit was located in the building. A general who arrived in a sedan with a command post flag was regularly observed. Numerous cables led into the building.

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stated that he was employed at Depot No. 18 in the northwestern sector of the city in 1946. The extensive warehouses contained clothing, rations, ordnance, equipment, and motor-vehicle spare parts of every type.

Seen from the street.

2. Barracks installation, a former cadet school, of one large four or five-story building with two side-wings; enclosed by an iron fence.

In the southern sector of the city, on the west side of the thoroughfare to Stryy (N49-15, E23-50).

The installation contained an officer candidate school of 300 to 400 very young soldiers wearing red shoulderboards with gold braid. Company-sized detachments of the trainees frequently marched through the streets of the city.

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Attached to
the unit to
shoe horses.

3. Barracks instal-
lation of 1 three-
story brick building,
three stables and
one forge.

In the northern
sector of the
city.

The installation was
occupied by a mounted
unit of 100 to 150 men
up to October 1948 with
a lieutenant colonel as
the ranking officer.
The men wore dark uni-
forms with black epaulets
mounting a silver number.
They were senior soldiers
who had previously done
active duty. The unit
was to fight guerillas.
It was equipped with 80
to 100 horses, one truck
and one prison-van.

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Berdichev
(N49-55,
E28-35).

1948 to
January
1949.

Rode past the
installation
and also ob-
served it from
the PW hospital
located farther
to the north.

Barracks installation,
with a street frontage
of about 600 meters,
consisting of two brown,
two-story, stone build-
ings, about 40 meters
long, two tank garages
stuccoed gray, about
50x10 meters, and one
small, wooden, guard-
house; enclosed by a
board fence two meters
high; it was screened
from full observation
by trees.

About 1,000 meters
south of the city
on a hill on the
east side of the
road to Vinnitsa
(N49-13, E28-28).

Up to January 1949, the
barracks installation was
occupied by a tank unit
estimated at three com-
panies of very young
soldiers wearing red-
bordered black shoulder-
boards with tank insignia.
Tanks were frequently ob-
served between the tank
garages. They had five
bogie wheels, no track-
supporting rollers and a
gun of 70 to 80 mm with
a muzzle brake projecting
50 to 70 cm beyond the
nose. The rear section
of the turret was rec-
tangular and protruding,

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and mounted a rod antenna. The rear of the tank carried an extra fuel tank. The men were observed at drill, and receiving tank indoctrination under the supervision of officers in the barracks yard. About twice a month, approximately ten tanks and one truck rode past the PW hospital and through the city in a northern direction. They usually came back two or three days later, in the evening or at night.

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Shepetovka (N50-10, E27-04). 1947 to January 1948.

frequently rode past the installation.

Barracks installation of three three-story, brick buildings and several huts and wooden sheds.

About 1,000 meters east of the town.

The installation was occupied by an artillery unit prior to January 1948. Guns of 80 to 100 mm and lighter guns were served at the piece drill. Record firings were held in the terrain northeast of Sudylkov, about 6 km east of Shepetovka.

The Shepetovka post seemed to include a great number of units. However, source could not recall the individual insignia.

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Novograd-Volynskiy (N50-36, E27-37). Up to early 1948.

Moved freely about the city in his capacity of carpenter of the PW camp.

1. Barracks installation of about ten multi-story stone buildings, some of which contained garages on the first floor.

A distance of one or two km south of the city.

The installation was occupied by a motorized artillery unit up to early 1948. The unit was estimated at 800 to 1,000 men. Guns of about 100 mm and prime movers were in the garages.

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2. Barracks installation of about eight, multi-story, stone buildings and an unidentified number of tank garages.

On the southeastern perimeter of the city, about 300 meters south of the railroad line to Zhitomir (N50-19, E28-40), in the open terrain.

Up to early 1948, the installation was occupied by a tank unit estimated at more than 500 men. The unit was equipped with T-34 tanks and other tanks of a lighter model.

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Kolomyia
(N48-32,
E25-03).

Up to
July
1948.

Regularly
observed the
installation
from the street.

Barracks installation of three three-story brick buildings, about 30x8 meters, arranged in a U-shape around a courtyard, one vehicle storehouse, about 35 meters long, constructed of brick; enclosed by a wooden fence with two gates.

On the eastern perimeter of the city.

The total of troops located in the installation was estimated at 300 to 400 men. In view of the two different service colors, crimson and red-bordered shoulderboards, the men were believed to belong to an infantry and an MVD unit. It was common knowledge among the PWs that the MVD unit

The units were equipped with rifles, submachine guns, light and heavy machine guns and light mortars. Horses, horse-drawn vehicles and about 20 trucks were observed in the installation. No heavy weapons were seen. The units patrolled the city and its environs in platoons composed of one officer and about 20 men.

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In critical periods of increased partisan activity, they were reinforced by more motorized units in a very short time. During actions of this type, more than 50 trucks were observed leaving the installation and headed towards the south. The installation proper was protected by machine gun emplacements connected by communication trenches.

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Kamenets-Podolskiy (N48-40, E26-34).

1947 to December 1948.

Worked on the reconstruction of the installation.

Barracks installation of three large, stone buildings.

About 1,000 meters southeast of the city in the open terrain.

An officer school of about 500 men was located in the barracks installation, which was reconstructed by December 1948. Officers holding ranks ranging from lieutenant to lieutenant colonel were students there. The courses of instruction lasted six to eight months. The trainees were observed training with maps and firing for record with rifles and machine guns. Except for one tank, no heavy weapons were in the installation.

COUNTRY _____ Post Code _____ Approved For Release 2003/01/29 : CIA-RDP80-00810A000600530009-8

TOPIC Wittstock Airfield

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EVALUATION _____ PLACE OBTAINED _____

25X1C

DATE OF CONTENT 21 December 1952 to 7 January 1953

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DATE OBTAINED _____ DATE PREPARED 25 February 1953

REFERENCES _____

PAGES 2 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE) _____

REMARKS _____

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SOURCE _____

1. The following observations were made at Wittstock airfield between 21 December 1952 and 5 January 1953:

21 and 22 December. There was no air activity in hazy weather.

23 December. There was a compact overcast and hazy weather. At about 2:30 p.m., three jet fighters were parked in front of a hangar.

25 December. Between 10 a.m. and 2:30 p.m., aircraft equipped with auxiliary fuel tanks were observed flying 18 to 20 minutes. There was a compact overcast. At 2:30 p.m., it commenced snowing.

26 December. Between 9 a.m. and 3:30 p.m., flying was practiced by swept-back jet fighters equipped with auxiliary fuel tanks. There was a 5/10 overcast.

5 January. Between 10:30 and 10:45 a.m., a take-off was made by a MiG-15 plane, while four aircraft were parked on the eastern edge of the runway. At 12:30 p.m., four planes took off for formation flying. At 4 p.m., a take-off was made by a Po-2 plane. There was a heavy overcast without snowfalls.¹

2. Prior to 7 January, a soldier was occasionally observed in the AA gun emplacements on the western edge of the field. No change was observed on the excavated bunkers on the western edge of the field.

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3. Motor vehicles observed entering and leaving the field between 21 December and 7 January _____

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4. The following air activity and aircraft were observed at Wittstock airfield between 30 December and 6 January:

30 December. Between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., individual and formation flights were practiced at the field.

31 December. At about 2 p.m., there was no air activity. A twin-engine aircraft was parked south of the east end of the runway.

3, 5, and 6 January. There was air activity at the field.¹

5. On 31 December, six canvas-covered AA guns were still located in excavations in the southwestern corner of the field. All guns were covered with canvas.

6. On 31 December, six shrapnelproof aircraft revetments projecting about 2 meters from the ground were observed on the northern edge of the field. They had earth-coated sides and pointed to the runway with the narrow side. Other shrapnelproof aircraft revetments were located in the southwestern corner of the field.²

7. On 31 December, a model-V-SCR-602 radar set was observed in the southwestern corner of the field. On the same day, a radio station with two masts was observed in the angle formed by the Berlichingen-Wittstock and Berlichingen-Schweinrich road. In August 1952, a single-mast radio station had been observed on the same site.³

8. On 31 December, motor vehicles were parked in the yard of Rote Muehle. A sentry wearing red-bordered black epauletts stood at the bridge.

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1. Comment. According to available information, the headquarters of the Northern Pzr Corps and one fighter regiment are stationed at Wittstock airfield. It is believed that there was no change of occupation during the period covered by the present report. Actually only one light AA battery emplaced in the southwestern section of the airfield is in charge of the defense of the installation.

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2. Comment. Presently only a very limited number of shrapnelproof aircraft revetments are available at Wittstock airfield. Since a previous report stated that an construction firm from Neuruppin airfield moved to Wittstock in late November, the construction of more shrapnelproof aircraft revetments is expected to start as soon as the weather permits. See

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3. Comment. The radio station observed is the outer low frequency approach beacon.

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